Introduction: Idiopathic bladder overactivity is a frequent disease, with serious impact on quality of life. The conventional treatment with oral anticholinergic drugs is often discontinued due to intolerance, some times contraindicated and in some patients the disease is refractory to its use.

Objectives: To assess efficacy and safety of Botulinum toxin A (BoNT-A) use in patients with idiopathic bladder overactivity.

Materials and Methods: Retrospective study of 20 patients treated with sub-urothelial, trigone-sparing injections of BoNT-A, under local anesthesia, in our department, between 01JAN2008 and 31DEC2009. 18 women, 2 men; Mean age 61Y (26-80). The oral anticholinergic drugs were contraindicated in 15%, ineffective in 65% and intolerable in 20%. We used 100U in 18,3%, 200U in 53,3% and 300U in 28,3% of patients. Xeomin® was used in 77% and Botox® in 23%.

Results: When asked about pain level during the procedure, most patients tolerated it well. Concerning efficacy, 90% patients were dry after treatment, the other 2 patients showed improvement of symptoms. 1 episode of acute urinary retention, requiring ICSC by 1 month; No other side effects were found. 90% patients are very satisfied with treatment and prefer BoNT-A than oral anticholinergic.

The median duration time is 7, 33 months. We found no significant difference with toxin dose. No difference was found between Botox® and Xeomin®. Re-treatments showed same efficacy rates and times.

Conclusions: The use of BoNT-A in patients with idiopathic bladder overactivity is safe, well tolerated and effective, during a significant period of time.